

THE CLIMAX

Print Shows through

VOLUME III.

RICHMOND, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1889.

NUMBER 9.

ATTORNEYS.

T. BURNAM,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
KENTUCKY.
Office with C. F. & A. R. Burnam, on First
Street, same as formerly, 16-18.

A. SULLIVAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
KENTUCKY.
Office on First Street, same as formerly, 16-18.

S. POWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
KENTUCKY.
Office on Second Street, 3-5.

DENTAL SURGERY.

R. A. WILSON SMITH,
DENTAL SURGEON,
KENTUCKY.
Office—South Building, Main Street, Office
200 to 220 M., 1:00 to 4:00 P. M.,
Office Practice limited to dentistry. 3-5.

C. MORGAN, D. D. S.,
RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.

Office—Main Street, over Madison National
Bank. 3-5.

W. CREED, D. D. S.,
KIRKSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Office at Fennell residence. Everything
pertaining to the profession. 47-49.

PHYSICIANS.

J. M. POYNTZ,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
KENTUCKY.

Office—Second Street, next to White's Drug
Store. 3-5.

G. W. EVANS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
KENTUCKY.

Office—Second Street, over Dykes' Grocery.
3-5.

DR. JOHN M. FOSTER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
KENTUCKY.

Office—Main Street, next door to Luxon's
Hardware. 3-5.

DR. T. J. TAYLOR,
Practitioner in Medicine and Surgery,
KENTUCKY.

Office—Second Street, over Dykes' Grocery.
3-5.

DR. PHIL ROBERTS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
KENTUCKY.

Office—At Wines & Tudor's Drug Store, one
block below Rains' corner. Offers his
professional services to the public. 3-5.

W. T. SEXMITH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
KENTUCKY.

Office—Austin Hall, 200 W. Main Street.
3-5.

DR. H. C. HOLTON,
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon,
KENTUCKY.

Office—D. M. Bright's, Hours—8:30 to
10:00 A. M. 2:00 to 4:00 P. M. Special attention
given to microscopical and
histological cases. Patients treated at a
distance, and Homeopathic medicines sent to
and addressed. 3-5.

DR. R. H. GIBSON,
Practitioner in Medicine and Surgery,
KENTUCKY.

Office—Red House, 200 W. Main Street.
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Offers his professional services to the public.
3-5.

DR. S. M. LETCHER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
KENTUCKY.

Office—South Building, Main Street. 28-30.

H. W. BRIGHIT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
KENTUCKY.

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DR. J. H. MCCARTY,
Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting,
KENTUCKY.

Pump Repairing a Specialty. All
kinds of pumps kept at Gas Works,
Richmond. Leaves orders at Bonanza
M. & W. G. White's Drug Store.
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THOMAS B. AYRES,
Real Estate and General
Collecting Agency.

Special attention paid to the sale
and exchange of Real Estate, and to the
collection of all kinds of accounts. 47-49.

CRAPSEY & BROWN,
Architects,

46 WIGGINS BLOCK, CINCINNATI, O.

Can refer to buildings successfully
erected in Richmond, Maysville, Mt.
Sterling, Winchester and Owingsville.
6-6.

19-18 STOCKTON & BROOKS.

GALT - HOUSE,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

The Largest and Finest Hotel in
the city.

\$2.50 to \$4 Per Day.

According to rooms.

Turkish and Russian Baths in
Hotel. 32-34.

My vehicles are all new and of the
latest patterns. They are for sale
on the most reasonable terms. If you
want a vehicle, come and see me, and
you won't go home without one.

JOHN DONELSON.

English, Classical &
and Business Education.

Special Attention given to Training of
Teachers.

Boys, Girls and Women for each term of twenty
weeks. Tuition \$25. First term opens last Tuesday.

MILTON ELLIOTT, PRINCIPAL, RICHMOND, KY.

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Wholesale Grocery.

W. E. GRINSTEAD & CO., S. W. Cor. 7th
& Main Sts., Louisville, KY.

Our Mr. D. T. CHESTNUT will be in
Richmond every court day, and
will call on county merchants at their
stores. W. E. GRINSTEAD & CO.

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THE CLIMAX.

FRENCH TIPTON, - EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY

The Climax Printing Co.

W. M. G. WHITE, CHAS. S. POWELL.

PRICE PER YEAR, \$1.50.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1889.

Electric railways will make three miles a minute or go about fast enough to make the telegraph poles look like a plank fence.

Calhoun and Williamson, two Atlanta railroad men, fought a duel, Saturday evening, but as the seconds failed to put any bullets in the pistols, nobody was hurt.

The Danville Advocate, Lancaster News, Stanford Journal, Lebanon Standard and Times and other papers declare in favor of Governor McCreary for the United States Senate. Several members of the coming Legislature have expressed themselves for him.

IS THAT SO?

"The negro," says Mr. Colson, the late Republican candidate for State Treasurer, "is an incubus to the Republican party. Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation was a bane to the Republican party and for its sake ought never have been promulgated. I tell you what we need down here next time we have an election, to keep the negro in the Republican ranks, is Dudley's 'blocks of five' plan."

THE SIZE OF SHARP'S HEART.

A gentleman of national fame said in THE CLIMAX office, last week: "I am a Republican, but Steve Sharp has a heart as big as a hay stack. Why, when I spoke in Lexington, I had to pay \$5 for the use of the Court-house, and certain Republicans stood by and saw me pay it. When Steve Sharp heard of it, he sent me \$5. I did not accept it; but it shows that Mr. Sharp has a broad soul in him."

ROBERTS 22 MAJORITY IN THE DISTRICT.

By the official count elsewhere in this issue it is seen that Hon. W. T. Tevis carried Madison county by 48 majority. While the face of the returns in Estill county showed a majority for Dr. Roberts, the official count, after certain corrections, gave the county to Mr. Tevis by 15 votes. This added to Madison's pitiful 48 makes 61. But Rockcastle gives Roberts 83, which carries the district by the small margin of 22. There were seven hundred voters in Madison county who failed to go to the polls. Out of that number there were at least 450 Democrats, and they ought to get together every day for two months and kick each other vigorously.

RETURN OF THE PRODIGALS.

Tobacco growers will recollect that several months ago numerous manufacturers of tobacco withdrew from the Louisville markets because the tobacco warehousemen of that city refused to coincide with the manufacturing purveyors certain unjust demands made by the manufacturers of the warehousemen, which demands would have been prejudicial to the growers and shippers of tobacco.

These unreasonable demands were granted by warehousemen in some neighboring cities and many false reports were circulated with a view to damaging the Louisville market.

But the growers and shippers of tobacco were not deceived by these sinister reports and continued shipping their tobacco to Louisville, the greatest tobacco market in the world.

In consequence of the firmness of the warehousemen and the sagacity of the growers and shippers the manufacturers have returned to the Louisville market. The agreements upon which the return of the manufacturers in question is based are not similar in their important features to the demands made in January, which were refused. Under the present agreement the date of sampling, the gross weight of the hogshead and the name of the shipper are placed on the tag. In the matter of reclamations, a committee of four is to be selected, composed of two warehousemen and two members of the Manufacturers and Buyers Association, and in any case where the Committee may fail to agree, the President of the Louisville Leaf Tobacco Exchange shall be called to decide the question. This gives, in the matter of reclamations, an equal representation to both buyer and seller, and can constitute the only basis for fair arbitration and is the strong point in behalf of the growers of tobacco who are patrons of that market.

CONCENTRATED WEALTH.

In addition to what we quoted from Mr. Henry Grady's speech, last week we add the following:

"But the abuse of this amazing power of consolidated wealth is its bitterest result and its pressing danger. When the agent of a dozen men who have captured and control an article of prime necessity meets the representatives of a million farmers, from whom they have forced \$3,000,000 the year before, with no more moral right than is behind the highwayman who hails the traveler at his pistol's point, and insolently gives them the measure of this year's rapacity, and tells them—men who live in the sweat of their brows, and stand between God and Nature—that they must submit to the infamy because they are helpless, then the first fruits of this system are gathered and have turned to ashes on the lips. When a dozen men get together in the morning and fix the price of a dozen articles of common use—with no standard but their arbitrary will, and no limit but their greed or daring—and then notify the sovereign people of this free Republic how much in the mercy of their masters they shall pay for the necessities

of life—then the point of intolerable shame has been reached. We have read of the robber barons of the Rhine who from their castles sent a shot across the bow of every passing craft, and descending as hawks from the crags, torn and robbed and plundered the voyagers until their greed was glutted, or the strength of their victims spent. Shall this shame of Europe, against which the world revolted, shall it be repeated in this free country? And yet, when a syndicate or a trust can arbitrarily add 25 per cent. to the cost of a single article of common use, and safely gather tribute from the people, until from its surplus it could buy every castle on the Rhine, or require every baron's despoiler from its kitchen account—where is the difference—that the castle is changed to a brokers office, and the picturesque river to the teeming streets and the broad fields of this government of the people, by the people and for the people?" I do not overstate the case. Economists have held that wheat, grown everywhere, could never be cornered by capital. And yet one man in Chicago held the wheat crop in his hands and held it until a sewing woman in my city, working for ninety cents a week, had to pay him twenty cents tax on the sack of flour she bought home in her family's hands. Three men held the cotton crop until the English spinners were stopped and lights went out in 3,000 English homes. Last summer one man cornered pork until he had levied a tax of \$5 per barrel on every consumer, and profited a pocket of millions. The Czar of Russia would not have dared to do these things. And yet they are no secrets in this free Government of ours! They are known of all men, and, my countrymen, no argument can follow them, no plea excuse them, when they fall on the men who, toiling, yet suffer—who hunger at their work—and who can not find food for their wives with which to feed the infants that hang famishing at their breast?"

A MILLION ACRES IRRIGATED.

The Pecos Irrigation and Investment Company is a corporation under the laws of New Mexico, and has a capital stock of \$900,000. Office at 84 Monroe street, Chicago. This company is now constructing two irrigating canals for the purpose of utilizing the water of the Rio Pecos river. The northern canal is being constructed thirty feet wide at the bottom, five feet deep, taking its supply from the Río Pecos, the principal tributary of the Río Pecos. Three miles from its head it crosses and receives the South Spring river, and is deepened to six feet to accommodate the increased supply at that point. The southern canal is being made forty feet wide at the bottom, sixty-three feet at the top, and six feet deep. It will be forty-five miles long. The water supply is taken from the east side of the Río Pecos, a few miles south of Seven Rivers.

The lands of the valley between Roswell and the territorial line, subject to irrigation, are of the choicest limestone soil, and the total area between the foot-hills on the west and the river, is nearly, or quite, one million acre. Of this only 400,000 acres are below the level at which it is practicable to derive water from the Pecos. There is not another such body of land adapted to irrigation in the south-west, nor one nearly so fertile. The forty miles of the northern canal, now under contract, will cover about 75,000 acres of bottom and mesa land and more than that area can be covered by extending the canal farther south. The southern canal is much the larger one, and will irrigate more than 100,000 acres on the west side of the river, north of the Texas line, while there is practically unlimited area that can be made available by extending south of that line. The lands are, for the most part, covered only with the scant growth of gramma grass. The price of water rights has been fixed for the first 20,000 acres at \$10 per acre—one-tenth cash and the balance in annual payments of one dollar per acre. The next 10,000 acres will be sold at \$2.50 per acre, and after that none will be sold for less than \$15 per acre. The annual water rent has been fixed at \$2.5 cents per acre for cultivated land, and 50 cents per acre for uncultivated land, one-half payable June 1st, and the other half payable December 1st of each year. The company undertakes to construct the primary ditches from the canals to the highest point on the line of each section, ready for distribution of water over it by the occupant of the land. The cost of the secondary and furrow ditches, which the landowner provides, is but trifling—not more than fifty dollars for a full section of 640 acres.

TOBACCO PROSPECTS.

The Louisville Tobacco Warehouse, Glover & Durrett, Proprietors, Louisville, August 8th, says: "We have again made very exhaustive and careful research for the purpose of arriving at a correct conclusion as to the extent of the growing crop of tobacco, as compared with the acreage of the preceding year. Our method has been to inquire by circular of the thousands of tobacco growers concerning the acreage planted by them in the years of 1888 and 1889. We make our report from the evidence of the tobacco growers as to their individual planting. The report is based upon 10,865 farms, and an average is had upon so large a representation can not materially vary from the true condition of the whole situation. The correctness of our reports made for some years past, upon the same plan, has been verified by the marketing of the several crops. Several counties south and west of Louisville which have heretofore been included in the dark tobacco producing belt are now embraced in the Burley district, much the largest part of the present crop in such counties being of Burley variety, some of them now producing burley almost exclusively. It is also true that the following counties—Davis, McLean, Meade, Hancock and Ohio—are producing the Burley variety of tobacco on an extensive scale, but the Pryor types in these counties still predominate to some extent, yet the change has been rapid, and would bespeak a decrease in the production of that character of tobacco, which, in its refined state, was once so popular under the name of "Green River Filter" for plug use, and which still holds a position of no mean importance in some branches of the cutting trade. It is likewise the case that many counties which in former years have been given exclusively to the production of the dark or Regie types are now making Burley tobacco to a considerable extent and with marked success as to quality. We would mention as conspicuous

among these, the counties of Cumberland, Barren, Taylor, Adair, Larue and Muhlenberg. The explanation of the gradual expansion of the Burley-producing territory is not difficult. The price realized for this variety of tobacco have in the main been very sensitive to the growers, while the farmers who have been producing Regie types have for some years past been poorly compensated for their labor, and in many instances the selling prices have not covered the actual cost of production. The actual cost of solution of these conditions is found in the fact that our own country is the principal consumer of Burley tobacco, and the surplus between the actual cost of production and the price paid by the consumer, has been divided, with some show at least of fairness, between the grower, the manufacturer and the Government, while dark tobacco has played the role of the tax-gather or revenue collector for governments, the American farmer furnishing the ground and labor in the combination, while our friends across the water provide both the upper and lower millstones for grinding out their profits and our experience.

It will appear from the figures that the acreage in the Burley district is little over seventy per cent. of that of last year. This shortage, however, will to a slight extent (probably five per cent.) be made up by increased Burley planting in the counties not embraced in the Burley section as herein classified.

The table indicates an acreage this year between fifty-one and fifty-two per cent. of that of last year for the territory embracing the dark producing sections of Kentucky and Tennessee, and if from this section we eliminate the counties of Daviess, McLean, Meade, Hancock, Ohio and Henderson (the product of which both Burley and Pryor is used almost entirely in this country or by Great Britain) we find the product of the Regie producing districts reduced to fifty per cent. of last year's acreage, to be made up by increased Burley planting in the counties not embraced in the Burley section as herein classified.

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The steamer Persian Monarch arrived on July 21 with eleven cars of imported stallions, jacks and jennets, which were shipped West on Monday.

The shipment consisted of forty-six French coach stallions and seventy-one Percheron stallions consigned to W. L. Ellwood, De Kalb, Ill. Fifty Spanish and French pinto jacks and jennets were consigned to W. H. Goodpasture, of Nashville, Tenn. Nine jacks consigned to J. H. White, of Danville, Ill. Mr. Goodpasture had bad luck with his shipment, losing five head, which cost him from \$1,000 to \$1,500 a head. This whole shipment of jacks and jennets were considered the best ever imported, a great many of them being prize winners in France and Spain.

The following quotations fairly represent our market on Burley tobacco:

Trash (Dark) and damaged tobacco: \$2 to \$3. Colorful Lugs \$1.00 to \$1.50. Common Leaf, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Medium to good leaf, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Select or wrapper leaf, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Local Produce Markets.

Corrected WEEKLY BY COVINGTON ARNOLD & BRO., GROCERS, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, KY.

RICHMOND, KY., Aug. 13, 1889.

Beech Cut, Butter..... 2½@3½c

Hogs..... 4½@5½c

Sugar Cured Hams..... 14@15c

Bacon Ham—Country Cured..... 15c

Butter..... 15c

Colorful Lugs \$1.00 to \$1.50

Colorful Lugs, \$8.00 to \$11.00.

Common Leaf, \$8.00 to \$13.00.

Medium to good leaf, \$13.00 to \$18.00.

Select or wrapper leaf, \$18.00 to \$25.00.

Local Produce Markets.

Corrected WEEKLY BY COVINGTON ARNOLD & BRO., GROCERS, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, KY.

RICHMOND, KY., Aug. 13, 1889.

Beech Cut, Butter..... 2½@3½c

Eggs..... 6½@7½c

Wheat..... 6½@7½c

Flour..... \$2.50@3.25

Corn per barrel..... \$3.00

Hay, per ton, \$5.00

Meat, sheep, lamb, per pound..... 15c

Lard..... 12½c

Tallow..... 3½c

Beeswax..... 15c@20c

Feathers..... 40c@50c

Oats per bushel..... 40c@50c

Orchard Grass..... \$1.75

German Millet..... \$1.50

Timothy Seed..... \$2.25

Clover Seed..... 1½@2½c

Choice Blue grass seed..... 3½@6½c

Red top seed..... \$1.00

Sweet Potatoes..... 75c

Irish Potatoes..... 40c@50c

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Feathers..... 40c@50c

Oats per bushel..... 40c@50c

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THE CLIMAX.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1889.

The Fair is in progress.

A large number of visitors this week.

Three residences just completed in Crow addition.

Dr. Roberts carried the senatorial district by only 22 majority.

Work on the Stony Run and Ford Turnpike is progressing rapidly.

The Arlington Hotel at Blue Lick Springs was burned Monday morning.

The barn of Billy Smith, near Paint Lick, in this county, was burned last week.

The revised return of Estill county give the county to Hon. W. T. Tevis by 13 majority.

Mr. B. F. Crooke will not be a candidate for re-election to the office of County Surveyor.

Archie Wells, who was so fearfully hurt two weeks ago, is growing better day by day and will get well.

Talton E. Shanks and Bland Ballard have secured good Government positions in Mr. Burnam's district.

Mr. Samuel Shearer, Jr., will sell on September 6th, the James Rayburn place, near Shearer's Station, K. C. R. R.

Mr. Jerry Keller, of Louisville, is building a house on Smith-Ballard street in this place. It will be for rent when finished.

The stone steps that have stood on Crooke's corner for thirty-five years have been removed half a square down Second street.

Mr. Eason Burdin and wife have removed from Foxton and now occupy the house on Mr. Brutus J. Clay's place, opposite Mr. W. R. Letcher's—a mile back from Main street.

Mr. George Grinstead, whose barn was struck by lightning and burned on Sunday before last, is the same whose son was killed by lightning last spring on the John Black Noland place, near Red River, this county.

Mr. John Harness, who has charge of the baggage room at the Fair, requests us to say to the public that he will be personally responsible for any baskets or other articles left with him, and they will be found safe and un molested when called for.

Safe of Store-House.

Auctioneer Bush reports the public sale on Monday, of the store-house on Main street, occupied by Mr. J. A. Higgins. Mr. J. Stone Walker was the purchaser at \$5,000.

A Good Solictor.

The Carlsbad Mercury referring to the recent Camp Meeting at Parks Hill says: "Miss Belle Bennett raised \$2,000 for the Woman's Training School at St. Louis, in thirty minutes last Saturday."

For County Surveyor.

Capt. J. A. G. Williamson is announced in to-day's CLIMAX a candidate for County Surveyor, subject to the action of the Democratic party. See notice of him elsewhere in connection with surveying and engineering.

1,297,600.

The above is the number of pounds of tobacco produced in Madison county, last year. The exhaustive report on condition of the crop, elsewhere in to-day's CLIMAX, is encouraging to producers. The price of dark tobacco will no doubt soon grow better.

For Jailer.

Mr. John Curry, of Foxton precinct, is a candidate for jailer of Madison county, subject to the action of the Democratic party. Mr. Curry is a good Democrat, a good honest citizen, and would make a good jailer. He lives in a portion of the county that does a great deal of Democratic voting and has held few county offices.

Killed by the Cars.

About 15 years ago Daniel Sullivan and wife, who lived near Red House, in the county, removed west, and after a time Mr. Sullivan died. Last week, Mrs. Sullivan was taken over Mr. Joel C. Park. Mr. Elsie Perkins was elected Constable in Madison precinct.

For Sheriff.

Mr. J. W. Bales is announced for election to that office, subject to the action of the Democratic party. The numerous and strong claims of Mr. Bales, while he was first a candidate, are fresh in the minds of the people. That he has made a good officer there can be no doubt, and if re-elected will continue in the same safe and satisfactory manner. The primary election will be held October 12th, next.

For County Surveyor.

Mr. S. J. Sullivan is announced in this issue of THE CLIMAX a candidate for County Surveyor, subject to the action of the Democratic party. Mr. Parish is known all over the county, having held the office of Sheriff and County Surveyor, and probably other offices. He is a native of the county and never resided elsewhere, except in Texas. He has been a surveyor for forty years, and does good work.

Barn Burnt.

The barn on the Anderson Yates place, about five miles from Richmond on the Speedwell pike, was burned in the forenoon of last Thursday. The farming machinery and stock were saved but the hay and other provender were lost. No insurance. Origin of fire unknown. The barn was in possession of Mr. W. R. McDowell, of this place, who had it rented for the year, and the contents were destroyed.

For County Attorney.

County Attorney J. A. Sullivan is announced in to-day's CLIMAX for re-election to the office which he now holds. Mr. Sullivan was nominated and elected without opposition in either party, and has faithfully discharged the duties. More than that, he has collected back taxes without per cent, and regulated annual appropriations to paupers in such a way as to save the county at least \$10,000. He has materially aided the Commonwealth's Attorney in the prosecution of crimes, and done many other things for the good of the county.

Kentucky University.

Elder C. P. Williamson, of Richmond, has accepted the position as canvasser for the endowment fund of the Kentucky University, and has entered energetically upon his work. He is an eloquent and persuasive speaker and is a thorough-going man of business, and if any one can increase this much-needed fund, Bro. Williamson is the man.—Lexington G's.

Berea Fair.

Only three weeks away to the Berea Fair. Eighty-five rings exhibited in three days—5th, 6th and 7th of September.

The rings include domestic manufacturers, family products, farm and garden, blacksmithing, cattle, hogs, sheep, saddle and harness, foot race, worst cast, and other articles.

Prices of admission as usual. Premiums liberal and paid in money. The grounds are being put in good condition.

A Mistake of \$90,000.

An editorial paragraph in the Courier-Journal of last Tuesday says: "W. B. White, a prominent merchant of Richmond, is missing. He left \$100,000 in his safe."

Mr. White's indebtess will go little above \$10,000 and to meet that he has five or six thousand dollars in goods and four or five thousand dollars in accounts.

That is bad enough, but to put on \$100,000 in liabilities and credit him with no assets is rather rubbing it in, to say the least.

Suicide.

Zack Hullik, a butcher living in this county near Ford, committed suicide on Friday by drowning himself in the Kentucky river at the mouth of Four Mile. He went to the river with his wife, sons, of Ben Hullik, his brother, to bathe. As soon as they reached the river he drew out his gold watch and gave it to one of the boys and told him his intentions and plunged into the river. The boys got a pole and handed him one end of it and begged him to take hold of it but he refused to do so. He had been effected with epilepsy all his life.—Winchester Sun.

The Oldest Burying Ground in Kentucky.

Hard by Shearer's Station on the Kentucky Central railroad in Madison county, about ten miles north of Richmond, and two miles from the site of Daniel Boone's old fort, is the oldest grave-yard to be found in the State.

Above we give an idea of the oldest grave stone. The inscription reads: "In memory of Frankley Holly, who died May 1st, 1779, in her 31st year." Her burial took place only four years after Boone's fort was built—1775—and before the battles of Blue Lick and Little Mountain were fought, or before Boone's fort was besieged by the six hundred warriors.

Three years after this burial, Nathaniel Hart was killed by the Indians, not more than a hundred yards from this grave.

By the side of the good lady's grave is that of "Frances Holly, died March 3rd, 1812, aged 61 years." Frances was the husband of Frankley, and was several years younger.

A child's grave with the brief inscription, "F. H. 1779," and a larger grave with the inscription, "F. H. 1819," indicate that other members of the Holly family were buried there.

Another stone reads: "Jesse Maupin, Died July 1872, aged 61 years." He was a contemporary of Boone.

The graves of two Bremels, died 1812 and 1825 are to be seen; Peasley T. Bush, died 1833, and several members of the family are visible.

Equidly many stones of old-time persons have been knocked down or covered up.

Benajah Gentry, born 1780, died 1860, Paulina Gentry, born 1785, died 1851. These are the parents of the late Surveyor B. N. T. Gentry.

There had been numerous deaths, of course, from 1775 to 1779, but the graves cannot be found.

One hundred and ten years is a long time for a small stone to stand unbroken, but another century may find the subject of our rude sketch above still standing.

Surveying and Engineering.

Captain J. A. G. Williamson, who was on last Tuesday night elected City Engineer, by the Council, has opened an office in City Hall, and besides attending to the engineering for the city, will do a regular surveying and engineering business.

Captain Williamson was educated at the venerable college of Williams and Mary, in Virginia, and belongs to a family of mathematicians. A cousin is City Engineer of Montgomery, Alabama, and a brother was a prominent railroad engineer, who constructed roads in Alabama, Texas and other Southern States.

Capt. Williamson has done much surveying and engineering in Kentucky and throughout the South. He has visited and examined the finest works of engineering, naval, military and civil, in the United States, South America, Europe and Asia. He was in Cincinnati last year, and purchased an extensive and complete set of instruments and is now ready for land-surveying, railroad, mining and topographical engineering in all the branches.

Sudden Death.

Mrs. S. V. P. Moore attended the burial of W. J. Rayburn, in Richmond cemetery, Saturday afternoon. At the close of the services, she recognized Mrs. H. B. Dillingham, whom she had not seen for 20 years, and spoke to her. Then she turned to speak to Mrs. Rayburn, to whom she was related, but began shedding tears and could not speak—immediately turned away and walked toward the central gate. When near the Tutti lot, she fell. Prof. Williamson and others placed her in Mrs. Shadwick's carriage that happened to be near, and conveyed her to her home on East Avenue. She died that evening, never becoming able to speak. The remains were taken to Danville on Sunday for interment.

Decesased was a daughter of Moses Armstrong, a Methodist minister, and her first husband was Lewis Moberley. Her second husband was Rev. S. V. Potts of the Baptist church, who survives her. They had recently removed from Boyle county.

Apology.

"Mrs. C. C. Burton, of Jessamine, the mother of Mrs. H. R. Pickels, of this city, was attacked on yesterday with apoplexy as she was getting out of the operating chair at Dr. Galarath's dental office. She refused to take either cocaine or chloroform, but had nine teeth extracted. Dr. Skillman was called in to see her and pronounced it a clear case of apoplexy. We sent a reporter to make inquiries as to her condition, who was told that there were no possible hopes of her recovery."—Lexington Gazette, 10th.

Mr. Pickels is foreman of the Gazette office, and for many years was foreman of the Register office. His mother-in-law has often visited here.

The Lexington Press says: "While sitting in the chair she began to complain that she was becoming blind and could not see. She was assisted into an adjoining room by a lady in company with her and placed on a lounge and Doctors' Skillman and Scott sent for. The physicians responded, and were at her side from about noon until shortly after 4 o'clock when she died. An examination was made of her from an overwhelming congestion of the brain, possibly apoplexy. The lady had complained during the night before of severe pains in the head, and did not feel like coming to town, but her friends prevailed upon her to take the trip, which resulted in her death. The deceased was a most estimable lady living in Jessamine county, about two miles from Nicholasville, and was well known in this city, where the news of her sudden death was heard with much regret by her friends. The remains were taken to the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Pickels, on West Maxwell street, and will be taken there to Nicholasville for interment."

Rucker & Benton contemplate adopting the roller system in their mill by the arrival of High.

A source of attraction is the canopied sulphur well on the grounds of Mr. Searey, opposite Dr. Smith's. The building is a stylized octagonal like unto Waukesha, White Sulphur Springs, and other summer resorts, and the water is delightful.

Ex-Cheif Justice Hargis will deliver an address during the State Meeting of the Christian Church at Versailles August 19th to 23rd. Subject: "Eastern Kentucky, a Missionary Field."

Rev. C. J. Wingate has been well enough to hold services on last Sunday, and will hereafter preach regularly on Sundays, but the Friday evening services will be discontinued until further notice.

The liver and kidneys must be kept in good condition. Hood's Sampaglia is a great remedy for regulating the functions of the kidneys.

A gentleman from Pennsylvania and one from Breckinridge county have looked

The Pipe of Peace.

The CLIMAX thanks Miss Lucia Burnam for a copy of an Indian paper published at Genoa, Neb., and edited by the students of the Indian school at that place. Its name is The Pipe of Peace, and among the printers are Bill Hawk and Henry Horse. In the local paragraphs we find the names of Will Hunter, Charles Isadore, Tom Thigh and Mrs. Backus. The Pipe of Peace announces that lightning struck a wigwam near Standing Rock Agency and killed two Indians named White Horse and Black Eagle. The paper complains that the horse furnished to the Osage Agency in Indian Territory, "resembles decayed wood and weighs 23 lbs. to the load." Various paragraphs in the paper show unmistakably that the Indians are paying attention to education and religion. One says that a man who wears short and takes vigorous exercise can preach as effectually as the man who wears long hair and a grave-yard face give a sacred look. Another that the Cherokee have paid for, out of their own money, and dedicated a \$200.00 High School for girls at Tahlequah.

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